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ress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

ne Daily Commercial

EP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

ge Sharswood and Legal Tenders.

tract from his opinion in the case of Boire rott:

n the whole, then, I am of opinion that rovision of the act of Congress of Februa 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in purse of that act to be lawful money, *and a tender* IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

his renders it unnecessary that I should lder the other question which has been e, as to the effect of the special agreement y in lawful silver money of the United s. I am in favor of entering judgment he plaintiff, but as a majority of the Court of a different opinion, judgment for the deant." Copied from the Philadelphia *Age*, he 23d of February, 1864, where the opinis published in full.

may also be found in the *Legal Intelligen* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully ored eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, hich is the following:

Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting bove and out of the contentions and strife he world."

ill not the holders of greenbacks and Govnment bonds consider the Judge as quite too ated and ethereal for such earthly honors set on the Supreme Bench?

ev. Mr. Eldridge, Pastor of the American pel in Paris, pronounces the account of a ser in Paris, and the laying of a corner e of a new Protestant church for Americ s in Paris, a pure *canard*. There has been uch dinner, nor service, and no thought of h an enterprise.

he capital stock ($1,200,000) for the conction of a bridge across the Mississipi r at Dubuque has been subscribed, and the k will be soon commenced. A $5,000,000 road bridge across the Missouri river will soon be commenced at Council Bluffs, to be that place with Omaha and the Pacific Road.

EN. GRANT has commenced in earnest the k of retrenchment. It is probable that at st two of the seven Adjutant Generals now the War Department will be transferred to y elsewhere. The Quartermaster's Departnt will also be largely reduced. There are e twenty-nine officers on duty in this branch the Department, most of them in the regular ny. The larger portion of these will be nsferred; and the bureau reduced to someng like its status before the war.

N confirmation of the repeated contradictions en by the press to the speculative rumors t there has been an over-issue of Governnt bonds, there is assurance from the highest thority that "there is not the slightest foundtion for the rumors in question. As far as s been ascertained by the most rigid and rough examination, there has not been the erstatement of a dollar. The only question bject which has been established in the public id is sufficiently indicated by the firmness d activity of the market for 5-20's and other overnment securities."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The very latest intelligence from Africa, received in England, is said encourage the belief that the intrepid traveler, Dr. Livingstone, is still alive. To this be- of some of the best informed English savans ve always inclined, though the testimony ainst this supposition has been cumulative, not of the most trustworthy character. In- pite of fact, there has been little or nothing finite and consistent about the traveler's ry, except the story of Dr. Livingstone's runaway guard and burden-bearers, who were evitably thoroughly frightened by their experi- ce with the Doctor—if they went through that they described—and, at all events, were en not to be trusted or believed if there were efficient inducements to deceive.

THE distinction between a gentleman and a agabond has been defined thus: "The Hon. ohn S. Pendleton, of Culpepper county, Va., member of Congress, and formerly Minister Chile, has had the brazen assurance to regis- r himself as a voter under the reconstruction ts, having at first taken the oath required. ortunately he was detected in his attempt to olate the law, and has been arrested and ound over to answer the charge of perjury. eclaiming with bitterness of feeling against e persons testifying against him before the rand jury who found the indictment, he acused the Hon. John Minor Botts of being the instigator of the proceedings. When Pendleton was asked for the grounds of his accusation, he replied, "because I am a gentleman nd he is a vagabond."

Exports and Imports.

The Custom House returns of the foreign ade at New York for the month of July have st been rendered, with a summary of the foreign trade at the port of New York for seven months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period. The total import entries for July were $22,060,260, against 26,505,296, in corresponding month last year. he falling off is almost entirely in dutiable oods direct—the decrease being $2,264,000. he dutiable goods bonded and free goods were bout the same as last year. The imports of pecie for the month shows a falling off of $245,- 00. The amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, was 19,364,142, on which the gold customs collected amounted to $9,505,456, or an average rate of duty on the marketed imports (including free articles) of 48¾ per cent. he amount marketed in July, 1866, was $24,- 88,194, and the customs for 1866, July, a value of foreign goods entered at the port of New ork, and of foreign goods actually marketed uring the seven months of 1867, were, total ntries, $188,958,721; marketed, $168,728,021. he same time last year, total entries, $208,- 60,176; against $79,055,376 in same time last ear. In addition to the above there was entered of foreign specie, during the seven months of 1867, $1,613, 302, against $1,526,147 for the same period in 1866. The export clearances to foreign ports from New York for the month of July, were:

	July, 1867.	July, 1866.
Domestic produce.....	$13,609, 008	$13,057, 476
Foreign re-exported.....	402,765	428,669
Gold and silver.....	13,519,804	5,221, 459
Total July clearances.....	$27,589,755	$19,307, 923

The exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the year were as follows:

	1867, January 1 to July 31.	1866, January 1 to July 31.
Domestic produce.....	$104,813,967	$117,301,612
Foreign re-exported.....	4,361,504	3,913,774
Specie.....	38,286,967	51,603,989
Total seven months.....	$148,001,168	$172,827,375

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county have nominated Samuel McVitty for State Senator, subject to decision of conferees, and H. S. Wharton for Assembly. As Mifflin will not present a candidate this year, the Assembly will stand: H. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon, and Capt. Wilson, of Juniata. Five of the six counties in the Senatorial district will each present a candidate for the two Senatorships.

The Democracy of York county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Colonel Levi Marsh, Prof. S. G. Boyd; Commissioner, Wm. Wintermoyer; Treasurer, John Gladfelter; Jury Commissioner, Thomas Platt; Director of the Poor, David Small; Auditor, J. B. Platzgroff.

The Cumberland County Democracy have selected the following ticket: Assembly, Theodore Cornman; Sheriff, Joseph C. Thompson; Treasurer, Christian Mellinger; Commissioner, Allen Floyd; Director of the Poor, David Wolf; Auditor, E. Mountz; Jury Commissioner, John B. Drawbaugh.

Judge Lamberton, the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in Venango county, has declined being a candidate on account of delicate health. The Democratic County Committee will choose a candidate in his stead on the 27th inst.

It is reported that Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler is intriguing for a position in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet.

Another Copperhead fraud has been discovered in Democratic Berks. The Reading *Dispatch* says: It has been our "painful" duty within the past few months to record several little cases (in a private, confidential way) of copperhead frauds. But we now have a "music" to which the whole copperhead party of Old Berks may dance" free gratis. Fraud—like murder—will out, and all the powers that be, can't stop it! We have several instances of this kind in our midst, of late. The last one to fall under our notice, seems to be an extensive fraud perpetrated upon the internal revenue department of the Government by a late Recorder of this county. One of Collector Alexander's officials took possession of a portion of the records of that office yesterday, and we learn is engaged in "posting up the books" at present, with a balance of several thousand dollars in favor of the State and National Government! Nice times, these, in old Berks! Sharswood will declare this Republican violence "unconstitutional," and carry the county by a large majority!

The Democratic Convention of Blair county, which met in Hollidaysburg on the 7th instplaced in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, James D. Rea; Sheriff, James H. Cramer; Prothonotary, William W. Jackson; County Commissioner, John H. Roberts; Director of the Poor, George Smith; Jury Commissioner, James Funk; Auditor, Adam C. Wyatt; Coroner, Elias Hart.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan's Order for an Election---The Regulations Concerning it---Punishment of Fraud or Violence in the Election.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—General Sheridan's election order was issued to-day. It provides two days for election, September 27th and 28th. The Convention will be composed of 98 members. Boards of Registration are ordered to commence the revision of the rolls and final registration fourteen days before the election. The number of representatives in each Parish is designated. Other provisions of the order are confined to the usual details of general elections, except the following,

Section 7. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the day of election, the offender will be punished in the severest manner, and the election will be held over again under the protection of the United States troops.

RICHMOND.

Protest of the City Council---Poisoning at a Picnic in Mississippi.

RICHMOND, August 17.—The city council this evening adopted a protest to General Schofield, against the city having to support the pauper negroes who have emigrated to the city since the war. The order suspending Freedmen's Bureau rations throws this class of negroes on all the cities of the South where they have now fixed.

Mrs. Jeff Davis arrived here this morning from New Orleans.

At a picnic near Vicksburg, on Thursday, poison was put in the refreshments by some unknown parties. Five whites and three blacks died, and six or eight persons are not expected to survive.

NASHVILLE.

The Radical Nomination for Mayor---A Split in the Party---Two Candidates in the Field.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The Radical convention met to-day, and nominated Major Alden for Mayor. Another Radical convention met at the Court House, and nominated Abram Myers. Myers is an old citizen. Alden is a new man from Wisconsin. The Alden convention excommunicated the Myers party by resolutions. A negro speaker at the Myers's meeting said Alden and his party could put all their worldly possessions in a carpet bag, if they had one; they had no interest in Nashville. Nevertheless, Alden has the inside track, and will probably be elected.

Base Ball at Lawrenceburg.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., August 17.—A highly interesting and exciting game of base ball was played at the Fair Grounds, between the Aurora club and the Lawrenceburg Woolen Mills club, in which the latter were successful. The score at the close of the eighth inning stood—Aurora, 53; Woolen Mills, 108. There were many hundreds on the ground to witness the game.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Arrival of the Turkish Minister.

The Proposed Transfer of Judge Holt.

No Truth in Rumored Cabinet Resignations.

Reduction in the Clerical Force in the Treasury Department.

Gen. Pope's Letter to Gen. Grant.

Gen. Thomas to Supercede Sheridan.

The Change to be Made this Week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1867.

The Turkish Minister.

Blanque Bey, the first Turkish Minister ever accredited to this Government, arrived tonight, accompanied by his secretary and attendants, and forming a retinue that attracted quite a crowd of spectators at the hotel where he is stopping. He will be formally received by the Government on Wednesday next.

Judge Holt's Case.

It appears to be an error that the Cabinet yesterday decided to sustain the President in relieving Judge Holt from his head as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. As Judge Holt is an army officer and liable to be ordered anywhere in the regular army, his transfer by Executive order is not necessarily a subject for Cabinet consultation. Pending the issuance of this order, Judge Holt has been granted a leave of absence which he intends not to avail himself of.

The Rumored Cabinet Changes.

It is stated this evening in a Washington paper, on information derived from an official source, that in spite of the reiterated stories, there is no truth in further cabinet resignations or suspensions, at least the President knows nothing of them, and the gentlemen named as intending to resign deny the rumors, which, after all, originate with the clique who are getting up dissensions to get Secretary Seward and McCulloch out.

Treasury Clerks Discharged.

Considerable of a hubbub was created to-day at the Treasury Department by the summary discharge of about sixty clerks, thirty of whom are females. The reduction is the cause.

The Wood-Paper Patent.

The patent held by Messrs. Watt & Burgess, for making paper out of wood and other vegetable matter, expires on Monday next, and those gentlemen have made application to have the same renewed for seven years. The extension of the same is being opposed by a large number of printers and publishers, on the ground that it will serve to keep up the price of paper, and that the petitioners had a fair remuneration for their patent during the past fourteen years. The Commissioner of Patents decides the question on Monday.

Gen. Pope's Letter

To Gen. Grant, complaining of the speech of H. B. Hill, of Georgia, and declaring that no reconstruction is possible so long as such influence is prevalent, was laid before the President to-day, and otherwise made public. It creates a decided sensation, and considerable interest is manifested as to what action the Government will take in the premises.

Change in District Commanders.

It is understood that the President has assigned Major General George H. Thomas to command the Fifth Military District, in place of Major General Sheridan, who has been assigned to command the Department of Missouri, from which Major General Hancock has been transferred to take the Department of the Cumberland in place of General Thomas. It is expected that the order carrying these assignments into effect will be issued from the War Department, early this week.

BOSTON.

Difficulty in Inforcing the Prohibitory Law---A Riot Expected at Chicopee.

BOSTON, August 17.—The difficulties arising from the inforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in the town of Chicopee still continue. Deputy Chapin, chief constable of Hampden county, got out warrants to make seizures in the place. The operatives hearing of it, vowed the seizures should not be made. They expected the constables Friday night, but were disappointed. A number of people supposed to be intimidated with the unruly crowd were soon near the premises. Deputy Bliss, who resided in the town, had his barn set on fire by them, which, with its contents, was totally consumed. Deputy Chapin sent to Boston for reinforcements, and twenty-five men were immediately sent him. This morning he visited the town with a strong force and made seizures at a very early hour, and thus outwitted the operatives. He remained in the place, and when the news was circulated among the inhabitants excitement was intense. So many visible demonstrations were manifested that he telegraphed for more reinforcements, and twenty-five more men, comprising Hatch's mounted police, left Boston. All the officers were well armed and capable of exercising vigorous measures to restore peace.

At a late hour this evening the operatives made a demonstration and were conferring together in loud tones, in the streets, and a riot is anticipated to-night or to-morrow night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Damage to Crops in England.

Reception of Admiral Farragut at St. Petersburg.

Rain Storms.

LONDON, August 17.—The rain storms continue throughout England. It is thought that the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

Parliament.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 21st instant.

Troops for Canada.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17.—The British ship of war Senapis left yesterday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment of national troops to Quebec.

German Election.

BERLIN, August 17.—The general election for members of the new Parliament of North Germany will take place on the 31st of August.

Farragut at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.—The United States ships of war Franklin, Ticonderoga and others, composing the European squadron, under Admiral Farragut, arrived at Cronstadt, last evening. The usual salutes were fired from the fortifications and answered by the Americans.

BY MAILS.

Napoleon's Visit to Francis Joseph---Disease in Candia---Election in France---Cholera in Sicily---Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Prussia---Water Spout in Italy---September Convention to be Executed---Condition of Carlotta Improved---Frightful Railway Disaster ---Cretan Refugees in Greece---The War in South America, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer City of Paris brings Liverpool dates to the 7th, and Queenstown to the 8th.

The Emperor Napoleon would receive the great bodies of state on the 15th, and leave on the 16th or 17th to visit Francis Joseph.

The *Gazetta D' Italia* states that the Garibaldian party propose a movement to Viterbo.

Some contagious disease has broken out in Candia. The deaths in ships took over 900 families thence to Greece.

The election of French Councils General terminated with the following results: Of 600 elections, 468 were returned Government candidates, and only 21 by the opposition; in the remainder the administration remained neutral.

It is expected negotiations will be opened for a treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia.

There were 3,333 deaths from cholera in Sicily for the week ending July 24. The disease is abating at Palermo. The health of Messina and Syracuse is good.

A water spout burst in the village of Palazzola, Italy, destroying thirty houses and damaging seventy. Ten persons were killed and twenty injured by falling buildings. Of 1,500 inhabitants, 400 are houseless.

The Italian papers have a letter, expresses apprehension for the security of the Papal States. He does not fear internal revolution, but thinks some insidious plot against the Holy Father is being matured at Florence.

The *Moniteur* repeats the statement that the September convention will be executed in good faith by the governments of France and Italy.

The French papers have learned that the French Minister to Mexico is in no danger.

Cretan finances will be under the control of the Hungarian finance minister, from September 1st.

The Empress Carlotta is in better spirits, and her mental condition has slightly improved. She knows Maximilian is dead, but fancies he died from disease.

Austria is prepared to join the International Monetary Union.

Cholera has somewhat decreased in Rome, but is virulent at Frazinone and several villages in the mountains.

There was a frightful accident on the Great Indian Railway. Thirteen were killed and twenty injured.

The English settlement at Nagaskia was damaged by a severe storm.

An Athens letter says the Turks declare they are supplying food to over 10,000 poor Christians in Crete. There are 14,000 Cretan refugees in Greece, nearly all supplied by charity.

Rio Janerio advices are to July 20th, and Buenos Ayres to July 15th. The battle of Curuzu were driven out by a flood in the river. There are no active movements yet, but the general idea was that the allies have to be allied army would join the corps of General Osorios and attempt the long talked of flank movement higher up on the Parana.

A large portion of the public buildings at Buchos Ayres was destroyed by fire. Preparations for a mine which would have blown up the government house at Montevie.do had been discovered, and various persons arrested.

ST. LOUIS.

Return of Father De Smet---Friendly Feeling Among the Indians---The Coming Prize Fight Between McCoole and Jones---Fight with Indians.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—The Indian Missionary, Rev. Father De Smet, who accompanied General Sully and Colonel Parker to the Indian tribes on the Missouri river, has returned to this city. He reports that the Commissioners met with a cordial reception from the tribes as far north as the Yellowstone river, the various chiefs expressing their willingness to accept the propositions of the Government to go on reservations and maintain friendly relations. About seventy-five representatives of hostile tribes waited ten days to obtain an interview with Sully and Parker, but their provisions being exhausted, they were compelled to return home. De Smet, baptized about nine hundred Indian children and quite a number of adults during his absence with the commissioners.

The lately appointed Peace Commissioners were very anxious Father De Smet should accompany them, but his physician has telegraphed there his health will not permit so long a journey.

Mike McCoole, the pugilist, received a complimentary benefit at De Bar's Opera House last night, at which there was a great crowd. During the evening he was presented with a new stand of colors, under which he will fight Aaron Jones, after which he had a friendly set to with Joe Shaw. He has reduced himself from two hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, and expects to enter the ring at one hundred and eighty pounds. He is in fine condition, and will leave the city in a few days. His colors are red, white and blue in a green ground.

John J. Edwards, charged with defrauding the Union Savings Bank, arrested yesterday. He has been established in Julesburg to suppress the rule of gamblers and de peradoes.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The yellow fever is becoming more malignant in Galveston. There were twenty-one interments on the 15th, and thirty-four on the 16th.

By an accidental explosion at Bridesburg Arsenal, in this State, on Saturday, two operatives were killed and one badly injured.

Rev. William Beats, Sr., a member of the Lutheran Synod of this State, died in Lancaster Sunday morning, in his ninety-first year.

The funeral of Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, will take place on Thursday.

There were 640 deaths in New York last week. There was a death from yellow fever reported on Saturday.

The receipts of customs in New York the first five days of the week were two and a half millions.

James Gordon Bennett, jr., has sold the yacht Henrietta for $50,000.

John C. Heenan has given bonds to appear when called upon, to answer the charge of keeping a gambling house.

Secretary Stanton has left Boston with Hon. Samuel Hooper, to spend a few days at the seaside.

It is reported that the yacht Vesta has been sold to the Government for $52,000.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week were $3,364,910.

The *Herald* says Jeff. Davis recently said in a conversation, that Tennessee will probably inaugurate a war of the races, and he believed there was no other course open for the whites other than to discharge the radical blacks from their employment. As to the proposition that it would be well to put a few negroes in office for the purpose of creating a reaction of feeling against them, he said that it might do as a matter of spite, but would be a bad precedent.

Lightning Rods.

N. C. Brooks, L. L. D., President Baltimore Female College, thus writes concerning the Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, manufactured in this city by Messrs. Lockhart & Co.:

"I have examined with some care the Lightning Rod which you are manufacturing, and take pleasure in saying I consider it greatly superior to anything of the kind with which I am acquainted. In the points of attraction which it presents, not only by the ordinary termination at the summits, but by its spiral flanges in amount of surface for its weight and consequently its conducting power, in simplicity of arrangement, strength, durability and cheapness, it has precedence over all others, and must necessarily come into general use. Indeed, as an instrument, I consider it perfect."

RECONSTRUCTION.

LETTER FROM GEN. POPE.

Affairs in Georgia and Alabama.

Banishment of Leading Rebels Demanded.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 17.—Gen. Grant has received a letter from General Pope, dated July 24, enclosing a newspaper containing a speech by B. H. Hill, and saying that he was only a few weeks since pardoned by the President. "You can," General Pope says, "read from the speech itself the character of the man who is the representative of a class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the Southern States while such men retain influence." In General Pope's opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory, or at all reliable in its future results, if these men are permitted to discuss openly, according to their nature, the issues presented. It is better the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake had been made in the plan and execution of the reconstruction acts. He need scarcely repeat that reconstruction must be in the spirit of the acts of Congress, and to be permanent must be the acts of the people themselves, after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight by disfranchising the leading rebels, and at least making it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to direct issues and not appeal to personal feeling in their favor. The General gives his views at length, concluding as follows:

I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this District, in spite of the open and active opposition of disloyal reactionists. I can safely say that Alabama will give 10,000 majority of the white voters for reconstruction. I think it may be said with almost equal truth that Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three-fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florida. If I have so earnestly invited your attention to the danger of opposite results, it has only been to furnish data to meet charges to justify the course I have thought it judicious to pursue. All the facts that I can hear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they come to my knowledge. The Governors, my duty to state that, in my judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be unsatisfactory in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted looking to the removal of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baneful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace. I believe that in Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia, but in all these States there is so much danger of the disorder and violence which marked the early career of Tennessee that it would seem wise to adopt what measures are practicable to remove from the States in process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger the loyal government in Tennessee. I do not venture to suggest the remedy for evils that may be developed. Such matters merit, and no doubt will, command patient examination and careful reflection, and having laid before you facts and my general views on them, I consider my duty performed. Your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Democratic Mass Meeting a Fizzle---Speech of Hon. H. J. Jewett---A New Woolen and Planing Mill---The P. C. & C. R. R. Shops.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, August 17, 1867.

The mass meeting of the Democracy, which has been so long talked of and extensively advertised, was held in this city to-day. The day was beautiful, (so were the ladies,) and from the efforts put forth by the Democracy of Steubenville, I concluded that there would be such a multitude of the "poor taxridden" Democracy assembled together in this connection as had never before been seen in this section of country, and that in order to get an opportunity of hearing the great apostles and expounders of latter day Democracy would have their pieces, it would have to be and early or else take a back seat. On arriving at the Market House I approached a *small crowd* of men, and ventured to ask if they could tell me where the Democratic meeting was to be held, and was very politely informed by one of them that "this was it." I proceeded to the rear of the Market House, when I made the discovery that a stand had been erected and gaily decorated with a flag on the side, and a confused mass of old muslin on top to keep the sun off the "orators." My object was to get near enough to hear what was said, but a glance at the platform convinced me that it was *Rickety*, so I concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and I would keep a respectable distance and thus be enabled to see the masses as they came.

The first *mass* to arrive was the delegation from Warrenton, "two men and a dog," the men weighed about 400 gross. The balance of the troops did not arrive until Judge Ranney; he, by some unavoidable circumstance, along with the *mass* missed connection, and consequently could not be here. And, to make it all right, the people of Steubenville here to-day were a fair sample of this country's Democracy, they are strictly entitled to be called the great unwashed. And, as I remarked that the meeting, from a prominent stand-point, looked a good deal like a frame home "struck with lightning."

The meeting was finally introduced, and amidst, the most profound silence (nary a cheer), proceeded to deliver himself of a speech which was simply a rehash of the speech made at the meeting at Zanesville. Great efforts now being made by the Abolitionists to place the niggers on an equal footing with Democrats, the Government debt, and attempting to show that their party is performing its duty for white men, provided the material from which his speech on this interesting occasion was made up. He eulogized Thurman as a great man, the very man that should be Governor of the great State of Ohio, but he forgot to tell them that at the time Judge Thurman was playing the part of a *loyal* man at Camp Chase among the soldiers, he (Judge Ranney) was of that they were "well fed," and while he was supplying them with luxuries from the city, he never once put his head inside the doors of the hospitals to see that the "poor boys" were lying sick and suffering. He avoided them as his supporters avoided the draft. He looked upon them not as friends, but as enemies, who were fighting his dear fellow Democrats of the South. For a rebel he would have almost given his last dollar; for a boy in blue he would do nothing; and now he has the boldness to endeavor to reach that class of voters to make him Governor of Ohio. He will get about as much support from loyal men and soldiers as Vallandigham did, and not any more. Poor Thurm., you and Val. are one and the same thing.

The ground formerly occupied by the Phœnix woolen mill (burned down some time since,) has been purchased by James Wallace, Esq., of this city, but the local paper says he will not at the present to state, but learn that they have in contemplation the erection of a woolen factory on the ruins of the one recently destroyed. A new planing mill is to go into operation in a few weeks, the machinery necessary having all been purchased in your city. Mr. Jno. McFeely, of the firm of McDevitt & McFeely, woolen manufacturers of this city, is the principal partner.

I paid a visit to the shops of the P., C. and C. R. R., this city, on yesterday, and though the politicians of Jas. D. Lawler, Esq., master car builder, I was permitted to make an inspection of some new cars which are being turned out at the above place. And it may be pertinent to remark that although this road has had serious and untold obstacles to contend with, the road is rapidly gaining favor all over the country; and although at the present time the stockholders are a little hungry for dividends as they are others, yet they should remember that until the road is properly equipped, which is being done as rapidly as circumstances will permit, there will be no surplus over and above what is actually necessary for the current expenses of the same. I have no hesitancy in predicting that with the Pan Handle road under the Presidency and General Superintendency of Hon. T. A. Scott, aided by his efficient and gentlemanly Assistant Superintendent, W. W. Card, Esq., the day is not far distant when the P., C. and C. R. R. will rank second to no other in the United States. The machinery is all new, and the company are daily adding to their already large stock of locomotives, cars, &c., and while the road is supplied at the present time with as fine coaches as any other road in the State, the indefatigable Lawler is still endeavoring to excell on each succeeding car, as it comes from the shop; and will place on the road in a day or two some magnificent specimens of Steubenville workmanship. In short, while it is the intention of the officers of this road to bring passengers through from the East by this route in advance of all others, yet at the same time it is their intention to keep up with all the latest improvements which will insure safety, comfort and speed combined, to the traveling community, thereby making it the pleasantest and most direct route to the great West.

One of the candidates on the Union ticket is greatly enraged, because, as he says, I gave him one name more than proper. It belongs to him, and threatens to go to Pittsburgh, if he has to pay his fare, to find out who the COMMERCIAL'S correspondent is.

K. N. PEPPER.

Official advices from Mexico announce that the Mexican Government has refused to deliver up the body of Maximilian to the Austrian Government. It is buried in the Cathedral at Queretaro.

COSTLY LEGISLATION.

The Misappropriations of the Late Pennsylvania Legislature---What Seventy-three Public Laws Cost.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

We have put ourselves to some trouble to ascertain accurately what our late Harrisburg Legislature has cost. It is a matter that deeply concerns the State, in which every citizen is deeply interested, and which badly needs reform. Of course the little-minded Democracy when they see this article will print distorted paragraphs of it, and begin to cry out and howl about Radical extravagance and recklessness, and other sins. But it does not matter. We have learned to stand and live through all such petty assaults. We have never shrunk from acknowledging Judge Sharswood's private character and ability, although certain that such an admission would be unfairly and ungenerously quoted next morning in the Democratic sheets as an insurrectionist and argument for the election of that gentleman. We do not shrink now from bringing to the light the misdeeds and misappropriations of our late Legislature. Our party is the party of reform, and the first step towards reformation is a full and thorough knowledge of the abuse.

The great reform that we need next session, and that we can effect at the election of this fall, is retrenchment and an honest economy in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. This can be best and only achieved by sending to the coming Legislature—to the House as well as the Senate—good men. The abuses of the last year cry for remedy. The practical remedy is honest and reputable legislators. That remedy is in the hands of the people.

We trust that this fall none but the best men will be sent to Harrisburg, and we are convinced that it is the will and intention of the people to send only such. Chester county leads off in the nomination (for it is apparently conceded) of the Hon. John Hickman. Let all the other counties follow. The greatest care is needed and demanded in the selection of our Representatives. Let no untried or unknown men be risked. Let no men be sent who have been failures in private life. Let every voter resolve that there shall go from this county only such a man as he would be willing to select as a trustee for his property or a guardian for his children. Let the members of our Legislature not be the trustees of the Commonwealth. Men who have failed in their own business, men who have no business, scrambling adventurers, political hacks, inexperienced youths, are not the proper and creditable representatives of an district in this State, yet they are the class of men who usually go to Harrisburg. Let this thing be changed. Send your ablest farmers, your ablest mechanics, your ablest lawyers. Send the men who are executors and trustees in your community, and you will not likely have to pay again $868,- 61 16 of unnecessary and unauthorized bills. How this sum was expended we propose to show item by item. The accounts of the last session of the Legislature have been audited. A careful examination of the vouchers in the Auditor General's office shows the following to have been the expenses incurred in legislation alone:

Senators' pay, mileage and stationery	$35,477 50
Representatives' pay, mileage, and stationery	57,463 64

The general allowance to each person was $1,000 for salary, $25 for stationery, and 15 cents per mile circular for traveling. The thirty-three Senators and one hundred members (absent ones receive no pay) were $26,- 000 each for one hundred and one days (from January 1 to April 11), or about $10 64 per diem.

Rev. I. Bailey received $300 from the Senate, and Rev. Mr. Kennedy $300 from the House, for opening the daily sessions with prayer, being at the rate of $3 per diem.

The thirty-three Senators had twenty-nine regular and two officers, and twenty-two women, and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew $8,866 80, or an average of $906 each; the pages drew $2,759 00, or $181 each; the women $621, or over $30 each, and the reporters $800, or $200 each.

The contingent bill of the clerk of the Senate was $8823 44, as against the contingent bill which was $4,000.

The one hundred members of the House had sixty-five regular officers, thirteen pages, seventeen women, and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew $37,350 75, or an average of $885 each; the pages $2,259 50, or $181 each; the women $1,240; and four reporters $200 each.

The members and officers availed themselves of the privilege of franking documents (postage paid by the State) to the extent of $9,256, with other bills not ascertained.

The entire work of the session was the passage of 1,516 private laws, 73 public laws, and 14 resolutions.

The House appointed a number of investigating committees, the expenses of which were as follows:

Wm. S. Gregory, chairman of committee to report upon annual property in Philadelphia	$1,886 90
Attending meetings of committee	387 84
George W. Mooney, clerk to committee	819 85
	$3,094 49
Edward G. Lee, chairman, and E. W. Dimock, Wm. M. Worrall, James Silbert and Wm. Bowen, committee to inquire into the lottery business in Philadelphia	$800 00
Joseph E. Matthews, clerk to committee	230 00
	$1029 99
Samuel Josephs, chairman of committee to ascertain whether the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company discriminates in freight charges	$445 00
Joseph T. Ware, member of committee	445 00
George W. McKee, member of committee	445 00
Alexander Adams, member of committee	445 00
George H. Benson, clerk to committee	825 00
Wm. J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms	827 50
	$3,377 10
Wm. S. Waddell, chairman of committee to investigate certain charges in reference to the Pennsylvania county liquor law	$575 00
Three witnesses	104 20
	$679 20
R. A. Colville, chairman of committee to ascertain whether the Pennsylvania Railroad made discrimination in freight charges	$225 00
N. B. Pennypacker, member of committee	225 00
Wm. H. Kemble, member of committee	225 00
A. D. Markley, member of committee	225 00
Geo. W. Hall, clerk to committee	225 00
Luke V. Sutphin, clerk to committee	353 40
Wm. J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms	372 50
	$1,750 90
Wm. B. Hood, chairman of committee to inquire into the running of locomotives on the Sabbath day	$301 60
George De Haven, member of committee	301 60
Wm. A. Moore, member of committee	301 60
George W. Glegan, member of committee	301 60
Lewis Peckham, member of committee	301 60
John W. Holland, clerk of committee	141 60
Wm. J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms	106 00
	$2,779 00
George O. Diese, chairman of committee to investigate fast freight transportation system, and D. M. Smith	$1,400 25
L. Westbrook, and Wm. B. Waddell, committee	250 00
J. L. Anderson, clerk of committee	50 10
Wm. J. Owens, sergeant-at-arms	75 00
Expenses	250 00
Wm. Anderson, clerk	75 00
	76 25
	$2,604 88
John C. Stardivant, clerk of committee to ascertain whether any corruption attended the election of United States Senator	$100 00
Two witnesses	68 64
	$168 64

Making a grand total of $265,861 16. Whether the same amount shall be spent next year rests with the people, and they must decide it at their nominating conventions during this and the next month.

The Crops in Europe---Good Prospects for American Farmers.

The *Mark Lane Express*, which is the best of English authorities as to the foreign crops, gives a generally unfavorable account of the crop prospects in England and on the continent. Up to the 12th of last month the weather in England was favorable to growing crops of all kinds. Since then storms and rain had done serious damage, and a few more days "would work incalculable mischief." A similar calamity had befallen the crops in France, which had looked very promisingly.

Both in England and France the old crops of grain have been very much reduced, and the *Express* says that this holds true of the rest of Europe. In Spain, Italy and Algeria the drought has been extremely damaging to the crops. To make the matter worse for these countries, the shipments from Southern Russia have been received.

It is no wonder, then, that the French markets advanced, the English following more slowly in the wake. Both France and England will be competitors for the new crop of grain, and must depend, far more largely than they expected, on the United States. It will be impossible for us, however, to supply the large demand before the close of inland navigation.

Perhaps the unexpected demand may give a new stimulus to shipments by way of the Mississippi. Many millions of bushels of grain could be sent abroad by this route, from the States along our great river. Even Mississippi will have a large surplus to export.

English and American Genius.

A correspondent draws the following distinction between genius in England and America: In England genius runs more in streaks than in America. It is in narrow veins, like the precious metals, and crops out in the most unexpected places. For example, an American village of five thousand inhabitants contains more piano-fortes than an English town of fifteen thousand. But the probabilities are that in the English town you will find several musicians of a much higher and more thorough culture than among my very fair and clever country women. Three doors from me on one side is a lady who sings and plays admirably; she has a fresh soprano voice which it is a joy to hear, and a style of execution which belongs to the finest taste, combined with thorough study and persevering practice. On the other side, only far enough to prevent harmonies from making discords, lives, or lodges, a lady whose command of the piano forte and whose knowledge of the music of all the great masters is only excelled by the great masters themselves; and as genius is at times hereditary and eccentric, her two daughters, though trained musicians are oil on other tacks, one devoting her high soul to poetry, the other to art; and both almost sure to be distinguished in their chosen or destined pursuits, if not absorbed in the gulf of matrimony.

Gov. Brownlow telegraphs that he likes the franchise law in Tennessee better than ever, and will not favor its repeal.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO GEN. POPE.

He Will Order Rebel Senator Hill's Arrest.

Clerks Dismissed from the Army and Treasury Departments.

Alleged Heavy Def

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE paragraph which has traveled extensively and is still going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the afternoon Mr. STANTON was suspended he rode out with Mr. SEWARD, is spoiled by the matter of fact statement it was Surveyor WAKEMAN, of New York, and not Mr. STANTON who occupied a seat in Mr. SEWARD's carriage. Referring to this correction, Mr. WEED remarks:

They were close personal friends before the war, and have, according to their convictions, rendered the best service in their power, to the country, ever since. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that they should occupy the same carriage, after, as before, the Secretary of War left the Cabinet.

IT is to be hoped that the example of Mr. ROBERT BONNER, in paying $50,000 for the horse Dexter, will not be imitated to any great extent. In the matter of the extreme and no doubt unreasonable sum paid in this instance, there is little danger that many persons will repeat it; and it is to be hoped that the young men of our country will not be led to think it a necessary thing to do in order to get on, to immediately buy a horse at an extravagant price. We have a high appreciation of the animal, and acknowledge to a touch of enthusiasm over Dexter's late extraordinary performance; nevertheless we think the circumstance does not warrant—what it is intimated may become the case—every young man keeping a fast horse. There is but one Dexter and he has his BONNER. Let them have the distinction.

THE Democratic papers in this State continue to print the pretended quotation from a Salem paper that has no existence, although the forgery has been thoroughly exposed. Having worn this till it is a little threadbare, however, they have fallen back on the fabrication that Judge HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate, was the advocate of repudiation in this county some years ago, and that he is still tainted with that heresy. It is true they furnish no proof, but with a dishonesty worse than that of repudiation itself, permit the distant reader to rest under the delusion which the confounding of names naturally creates. It would be impossible to produce the first word or point to any act of Judge WILLIAMS, to support the charge. A high minded citizen and upright Judge, of all men in the world our candidate is the very last against whom any injurious suspicions can be made to rest—least of all, that of repudiation.

IT is an open question whether or not the President will make a clean sweep of his Cabinet. The pressure in favor of a change in the Treasury and State Departments is said to be great and increasing. Against Mr. SEWARD, it is urged that his day has passed, that so far from being a support, he is a weight in the Administration, and that he should be succeeded by a vigorous and popular statesman who would bring strength to the Administration. But more serious objections are made to Mr. MCCULLOCH, for having, as it is alleged, made his appointments and distributed his patronage so as to secure the favor of the Radicals; and it is urged furthermore that he is but a nominal supporter of the policy of the Administration, and that he should be succeeded by a real friend who will distribute the patronage in Mr. JOHNSON's interest. Concerning the possible future in this respect, a Washington correspondent says:

"The members of the Cabinet having unanimously decided a few days ago that it is the duty of each to tender, upon the slightest intimation that the President would accept their resignations, Mr. Johnson can have no difficulty in making way for more acceptable advisers, should he have discovered such. It is quite probable, therefore, that we may have some further changes in the Cabinet before long. The pressure expected from additional potential politicians in a few days is confidently looked upon as a means of persuading Mr. Johnson to make the changes sought. We are not yet at liberty to give the names of persons talked of as successors in the departments mentioned.

IRISH AND NEGROES.

Many persons have been puzzled to know why Democratic papers of a certain class should be always harping on the negro. In slavery or freedom it makes no difference, the negro is their constant theme. The problem is worked out in Tennessee. The Memphis *Avalanche*, advocating the turning off of colored laborers who at the late election may have voted the Republican ticket and urging the employment of Irish laborers in their stead, assigns as a weighty reason for the exchange that the Irish can be depended on to vote the Democratic ticket, as their employers may desire.

This sort of "speaking out" was justly offensive to the Irishmen of Memphis, at least so far as to bring out an indignant rejoinder from one of them, who says:

"It is simply saying that though the high toned Southern gentleman is such a impossible creature as the poor, miserable, degraded, long-headed and thick-headed Cuffy at the same time that he possesses the labor of his body for the bargain can be easily consummated when the negotiation is conducted with Patrick. Now, as the Irishman is held up as a man who will agree to vote where he works, and carry a ballot as he wheelbarrow. It will take some time to catch even gudgeons, when the hook is so bare; and I think it would require many such immigration documents as that of the *Avalanche* to draw an immigration from the Emerald Isle to the classic shores of Tennessee."

But all the difference is that the Southern paper speaks the thing out plainly, which the Northern ones, of the like class, carefully cherish without the pluck to name it. If the great body of Irishmen in the North were as sensible as the writer of the above, their countryman in Tennessee, they would not relish being treated by these demagogues as mere political cattle, whose votes are sure for the Democratic ticket when their employers desire it, or who have no political knowledge, aspirations or principles except opposition to the *negur*. The perpetual harping on the negro is fully accounted for by the low estimate the leaders have of the Irish. Some Northern Irishman should take the pen, like the one in Memphis, and show that they are not *slaves* of the Democratic party, and that they are not to be bought and held to that party by perpetual anti-negro talk.

JEFF. DAVIS TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

JEFF. DAVIS has, in a timely moment, reinforced Mr. JOHNSON's "war of races" doctrine. From Montreal it is reported that the rebel chief entertains not a doubt that free suffrage in this country will lead to a war of races. Whether the priority of the idea belongs to Mr. DAVIS or Mr. JOHNSON, is as yet a disputed point. But it is not material. It is, however, something to take notice of, that the head rebel, bailed out of prison, and a recipient of sympathising British hospitality, omits no opportunities to inspire his followers here with opposition to the policy of the people of the United States. It is a fact greatly to be lamented that there are in the United States, especially in the South, many persons who still regard him with affection; who will accept his advice and stand ready even to engage in almost anything at his bidding. The loyal people of this country have a right to demand that hereafter this kind of influence shall cease. It is but the continuation of the struggle which surrendered its arms at Appomattox,—the form only has changed; the men, the leaders at least, still resist the verdict of the war and seek to thwart the legislation of Congress. Natural as it undoubtedly is for DAVIS to reinforce JOHNSON, it is at the same time perfectly true that it is a form of warfare not a whit less reprehensible than that which resisted the government with arms. At the very least, DAVIS should remain silent. He has no right to interfere in our affairs—nothing but the right to be fairly tried for organizing and conducting a bloody and protracted rebellion for the overthrow of the Republic. And they who sympathize with him and still serve h'm and the fallen cause by resisting the efforts of the Government to restore the Union on the basis of Freedom, are with him equally the enemies of the country they were when they were the leaders or led of the rebel armies. It is to this class of enemies and disturbers Gen. POPE refers in his letter to Gen. GRANT. With these distributed through the country, and with DAVIS in Canada giving them inspiration, it becomes a question what ought the Government to do. They evidently mean now just what they meant before the surrender. They confess to no change, and lose no opportunity to make a point for the old rebel cause. How far these things shall be tolerated is no idle question. How much they have been promoted by the release of DAVIS it is not difficult to determine. But if the admonitions of experience serve to determine our future action, that which appears now to be but an unmixed evil may at last prove to be a blessing.

A YEAR AGO.

Retrospection is profitable, although not always pleasant. A year—the last year—in the field of politics, presents some curious views, some materials for reflection that may be monitory to demagogues and cheering to the hopes of patriotic men. About a year ago, a few days over, we find recorded in the political register the birth of a party, named *Conservative*. Its early precocity foreshadowed an early demise, which accordingly is recorded in the same register a couple of months later. Its history, in the party papers, was voluminous. It began, a great affair and rapidly tapered down to the end. The feigned tiers of hope and joy that saluted its birth, gave place to those of mortification. Happy would it have been, if they had been mingled with drops of repentance.

A year ago, or a few weeks less, an august—but it was in September—an august company of itinerating speakers wandered through the autumnal fields, scattering broad-cast the Constitution among the people, to reclaim them from their treason and republicanism, and watering the soil, as they went along, with "a wishy-washy everlasting flood" of talk. The Mercurius the chief speaker of the expedition, was greeted with the most left-handed of compliments by the *Times*, then the organ of fallen Republicans, and equally by the *Journal of Commerce*, the organ of hopeful Democrats. The latter said of the Mercurius:

"He descends to the style of talking which has been so popular with the radical portion of the community. Occasionally he even seems to imitate the notorious Brownlow. He has a poor adviser and a very bad organ in Mr. Seward, whose railway speeches have been of the same reckless, denigrated and necessarily injurious character."

Some, however, regard BROWNLOW as the pupil, and the other as the "original" in this coarse style of speaking.

The retrospect of the year embraces, as we have said, much to encourage the hopes of those who desire the restoration of the country to its normal health, unity and prosperity. The elections of last fall were universally in accordance with the decisions of the war. The action of Congress since, both in its regular and its adjourned session, has been firmly continued "on this line." The insane resistance and evasion attempted, in the rebel interest, by some in the South and the North, have not been crowned with the best success, toward turning the minds of the great body of the people from the right course. More insidorsers and supporters of that course have appeared in the Southern States than could reasonably have been anticipated a year ago. The Republican party has been organized, and the Congressional policy has been promulgated, meeting the approval of many of the most distinguished of the Southern statesmen.

A year, too, has greatly mitigated the asperity of feeling in the South, and convinced the masses of the people there that their best interests require their reinstatement in their political privileges as citizens of the great Republic. The physical desolations of war are fast disappearing, and plenty, which for years has not visited many parts of their distracted section, again smiles upon them. Their complaints for their lack of representation are too absurd to be long continued, while they are themselves the cause of it, terms having been repeatedly offered and refused. We hope, from the progress made in the year gone by, for a completed work of political restoration in the year to come.

THE Chicago *Times*, out of politics—where it is crooked and perverse enough—frequently exhibits ability, coupled with correct views of what is right, and is not afraid to attack practical wrongs in business and commercial circles in the city where it is located, and where these wrongs so much abound. The whims of labor and the tricks of capital, it exposes and opposes with equal freedom. The whole country is interested in the unlawful, and as it appears, illegal practices of Chicago gamblers in wheat and flour, as they have the effect of raising the price to consumers of bread throughout the country. And this does not bring profit to the farmer who raises the grain, but to the operator, speculator, dealer, or whatever he is called, who stands between. The fair, honest road to market is beset by this rapacious set of men, who take tribute, through their own plots and combinations, of all the grain and flour that is passing along, at the increasing the cost, in the end, to those who buy their daily bread. A law was passed last winter against their practices; but when was gambling effectually stopped by statute? The *Times* will be more successful, we hope.

THE storm of Wednesday night last was particularly severe and in some places quite destructive. The New York, Philadelphia and Philadelphia papers contain detailed accounts of the deluge from the almost unprecedented quantity of rain which fell. In the city of Philadelphia and the suburbs the destruction of property was considerable. In many quarters the streets and wharves were under water, but no loss of life is recorded. In Baltimore and neighborhood the storm exceeded anything within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and there, too, as all along the coast, the loss was considerable On the Susquehanna, Potomac and other rivers the deluge was great, carrying away bridges, delaying trains and doing much other damage. It was this storm that so cooled the atmosphere for several days in this part of the country.

THE New York *Gazette* says:

We are sure the press of the country will rejoice with us in the knowledge that the would-be monopoly of the New York Associated Press will soon be broken down, and a new and liberal, energetic and reliable organization will take its place. For this purpose, a new company which numbers amongst its stockholders some of the strongest newspaper proprietors and capitalists of the city country, has been specially chartered and duly organized, and is now actively at work in spreading the new machinery over every portion of America, and to every center of Europe, Asia, etc.

After that, let the Government accept the offer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, or in some other way give us cheap telegraphing, as it has given us cheap postage, and then we shall have cheap news and much of it. Probably more money would be spent than is at present, but the difference would be that we should get our money's worth and not pay extraordinary tribute to great monopolies.

A CONTRACT has been let, and work commenced, for the completion of two hundred miles of the Indiana and Grand Rapids railroad, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, north to Grand Rapids, Michigan. The work has been commenced on the northern end of the line, near Grand Rapids, and it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible southward to Fort Wayne. It is the intention to extend this road to Mackinac, to tap the Lake Superior trade. The new road will cross the Michigan Central at Kalamazoo and the Michigan Southern at Sturges. In this enterprise Pittsburgh has an immediate interest, connecting here closely with the Lake Superior Mineral region.

IT is said the Rothchilds loaned the Sultan the funds for making his late tour, and a second loan has followed, it is said, for no less sum than $100,000,000 in specie. For this money the Sultan pledges the national property of Turkey—mortgages it, in fact. All the mines, rivers and forests, and the revenues from them, are to belong to the mortgagees for a hundred years. After the first ten years the Sultan, or his descendents, if any of them should become Sultans—which seems doubtful, as the Sultanship seems far gone in hopeless decay—will receive a share in the national estates.

THE popular notion is that French wines and liquors are necessarily pure. This is altogether erroneous. A recent examination elicited the fact that certain firms use such compounds as the artificial essences of sherry, port, gin, rum, cognac, arrack, madeira, moselle, &c. Of course, the using of these compounds was to defraud the public. The habitual drinker, in whatever part of the world you find him, is the victim of more vile practices than any other human being on the face of the earth.

IT is said that Jeff. Davis, in Montreal, can not understand why the people of the North should have such feelings towards him, he having done nothing, so far as he can comprehend, to provoke violent animosities. This deeply injured man, no doubt, has the liveliest recollection of Mr. Greeley's kindly offices, and no doubt perceives with the greatest satisfaction his efforts to dislodge Gen. Grant from the affections of his countrymen.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

They are to have a monastery at Dubuque. The building will be of stone and very elegant. The Dubuque *Herald* says that the design, if carried out, will give Dubuque a monastery something like the grand old structures of Italy.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has rejected the amendment made by the Committee of the Whole to the articles on elections, extending suffrage to women by a vote of twenty-two against forty-six. A strong movement will be made for a separate submission of the question.

Speaking of General Butler's report concerning the exchange of prisoners, the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "Wherever he is placed he never forgets that he is an advocate. In this instance, the object he seems to have set before him was to make out a case against General Grant. If the animus of his report were less obvious, it would be more effective."

"Hullapals," one of the tribes belonging to the Colorado district, who live in the mountain country about 150 or 200 miles north of La Paz, and interior from the river, are in full hostility with our citizens and the peaceful bands. It is now established that they are fully as implacable, wary, ferocious, and dangerous as the Apaches. Military operations have been commenced against them within a couple of months, but they have not been brought to a fight.

A son of a wealthy banker in St. Louis, Charles B——, became enamored with the daughter of a shoemaker, a poor but pretty girl. The father of the son looked with no kindly feeling on the attachment, but had no idea that anything serious would grow out of it. His chagrin was, therefore, great when the young man on being sent to the bank with a check for $8,000, got it cashed, and ran away with the girl and married her. The father pursued and overtook the fugitives, but instead of raving in the conventional way, quietly said to his son, "give me back what money you have left, and come back home and attend to business, and I will say nothing more about it." The son paid over $5,700, and went home.

A part of the rice crop has already been lost in some sections of the South in consequence of wet weather and low temperature; but such as remains is reported to be in a favorable condition, and the harvest will probably begin about the end of the present month.

Gardner Drake, of Farmington, Maine, wore last year palm leaf enough to make 500,000 hoods. He employed 400 persons, and paid out $17,000. The business is carried on in thirteen towns. Some of the young women employed by him earn $500 a year and remain at home. The work being sent to them.

The condition of the English agricultural laborer is beginning to excite attention in the House of Commons and beyond it, for most people feel that something must be done to raise him by means of education in the scale of civilization. His mental, and indeed his physical condition has long been the reproach of England. Mr. Fawcett has introduced a bill into the Commons, providing that the children of agricultural laborers shall be required to go to school three days in the week.

"Punctual to a day," says the Chicago *Republican*, "prairie chickens were abundant at the poulterers' shops yesterday. Shot, of course, on the fifteenth. No prairie chicken consents to be shot earlier."

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, alluding to the locating of towns along the line of the Pacific Railway, says nine families of colored persons have bought, and paid for, an excellent town site about twelve miles west of Monrovia. The editor professes to be proud in recording this fact, as "illustrating the growth of Kansas, and the enterprise of her young men."

PERSONAL.

—The Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church is about to send to China and Japan. Dr. Williams, who will sail for the field of his future labors in the course of a few days. He will probably go by way of England so as to attend the great Pan-Anglican Council at Lambeth next month.

—The *Locust* says the health of Queen Victoria does not permit her to perform what many consider the public functions of royalty. Still the discontent of the English people is quite general, and whenever they hear "God save the Queen," something is said to rise in their minds that would seem to indicate that either she or they are not quite right.

—The Newburg *Journal* of Wednesday evening says: "The day boat from Albany to day carried the excebel Gens. Burnguard and Magruder among her passengers. They excited considerable attention. It is related by a passenger that Magruder applied to a gentleman who was quietly smoking his cigar for a light for his own, but was rebuffed with, 'You'll have to excuse me; I don't smoke with your infernal rebellion, and have sworn to have no friendly intercourse with any man who took willing lot or part in your treason.'"

—Ex-Secretary Stanton and his wife left Washington, yesterday, for a visit of a few weeks at Boston, where they will be the guests of Representative Ben. Butler. Attorney General Stanbery still remains at Capon Springs, in northern Virginia, in quite good health, and will not return to Washington for three weeks.

—An American, it is reported, has this year ascended Mont Blanc. This ascension was made on July 20th, by Mr. S. Leathe, of St. Louis, accompanied by Auner Bonnet guides of Chamounix. Mr. Leathe left that village on the 18th, and reached the Grands-Mulets on the mountain the same day. On the 19th he started for the summit, but being surprised by a violent snow storm, was forced to return. The following day, the weather having moderated, he accomplished the feat.

—William Richardson, of Paulding county, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old. "He is the survivor of five wives, and is now living with the sixth. He is the father of twenty-five children by two of his wives—twenty-one are living. Mr. Richardson has always voted the Democratic ticket." Nigel If you want to be a centenarian, vote the Democratic ticket for a hundred years.

—We understand that Mr. Murphy, the father of one of the young ladies fatally injured at Long Branch on Monday, is afflicted with softening of the brain, and is unable to comprehend the fate of his daughter.

—B. P. Hutchinson, one of the arrested Chicago merchants who gambled in grain, is one of the celebrities of the Western trade world. His "operations" on 'Change have long been of the most magnificent character, sometimes reaching half a million in a single day. He is familiarly known by the nickname of "Hutch," is immensely wealthy, lives in grand style, and is considered decidedly a whale in the Western sea. He is tall, slim, quiet looking, and always dresses very elegantly.

—Governor Ward, of New Jersey, accompanied by a party of prominent railroad men, have been on a visit to Cape May. The crowd represented $30,000,000, but most of them were no better than most of people; and in the estimation of some, a part of them fell rather below the mark.

—Ex-Queen Mary, of Hanover, was, a year ago, still a fine-looking matron, with jet black hair. Her grief at the sudden dethronement of her husband and the blasted hopes of her son, Ernest, have exerted such an effect upon her appearance that she looks now like a woman of sixty, and her hair has turned entirely white.

—The daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, about whose engagement with the son of the inventor of the Rodman gun so much has been said in the papers, is a bright young girl about nineteen, with dark hair and black eyes, always laughing—the eyes we mean—rather tall and slight. She is fond of society, and has the true girlish partiality for shoulder-straps.

—The wife of General Pallavicino disappeared from Florence, some months since, a few days after the capture of her husband by the Italian brigands. An intimate friend of the General was accused of her murder, and was nearly convicted, when the husband returned, and the lady turned up from a neighboring convent, where she had been concealed. We may pect the details in a new grand opera for the fall season.

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Pure Blackberry Brandy.
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This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

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Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail.

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Cures Weak and Debility.
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Cures Nausea at Stomach.
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

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Cures Dysentery, Pains and Colic.
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In Fifteen Minutes after Using.
Cures Acidity of Stomach.
In other Old or Young.
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus.
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease it acts in a positive and immediate manner. Its contents act like magic. Persons tried it said to its powers.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhibit at and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

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CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
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This Company is to be organized to manufacture Petroleum Illuminating Oil under patents granted to Dr. THEODORE W. TWEEDALE.

The Patents, Works, Grounds, etc., become the individual property of the Company.

The property on which the "Eclipse" Oil Refining Works are now constructed adjoins the Low Grade Bridge, and consists of five or six Acres. It presents a frontage on the Allegheny River of about five hundred feet. There is always deep water at this point for the largest class of boats, and the Allegheny Valley Railway passes through the property. The Allegheny River is the source of supply.

The Refining apparatus is under the control of our operator, whether one hundred or one thousand barrels per day are manufactured. The daily loss in this operator consists in the opening and closing of a few valves, which are so arranged as to be easily got at, and the apparatus can be started and stopped in a few seconds, thereby entirely doing away with the danger of explosion from leaky boilers.

There is no bad odor generated in the manufacture of oil by the Eclipse, and no offensive smoke from the apparatus. The waste gasses are utilized as fuel, and is immensely wealthy. lives in grand style, and is considered decidedly a whale in the Western sea. He is tall, slim, quiet looking, and always dresses very elegantly.

By this process oil can be produced at a cost of one dollar per barrel less than by any other in use, and at the same time a greater per centage is obtained. Less amount of capital is required to carry on the business, for the reason that the crude material is so rapidly and entirely transformed into the marketable product. There are many and various facts which the operation of manufacturing oil by this process will demonstrate to the observer and which are not enumerated here.

The "Eclipse" Refinery at present Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweedale in this vicinity. They number about ten, and are not of the most successful: the Petrona, Excelsior, Brilliant, Eagle, Standard, &c. He deems this our worthy of the name it bears, and will bring the best efforts of his experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the stockholders.

Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of the Capital Stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Co. will be disposed of.

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A gentleman who has had experience as a Teacher, and who is well qualified to give instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, as well as in the higher branches of an English Education, is desired to take charge as Principal of the above-named old and widely known institution School to open on the first Monday in September next.

Apply by letter or otherwise, furnishing testimonials, to

A. H. CAUGHEY,
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Erie, August 10, 1867.

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This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick still enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the price of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel, and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office.

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REGISTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 3, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, Sep ember 2d, 1867.
No. 1. Account of Andrew P. Black, administrator of Robert Black, deceased. Filed 1st May 1867.
No. 2. Final account of David R. Kerr, administrator of Wm. R. Kerr, deceased. Filed May 7th, 1867.
No. 3. Account of Frederick Metzger, administrator of Adam Metzger, deceased. Filed May 10th, 1867.
No. 4. Account of Virginia Schneiman, executrix of C. F. Schneiman, dec'd. Filed May 13th, 1867.
No. 5. Partial account of Daniel Bennett, Jessie Cunningham and Thomas J. Bennett, executors of James Bennett, dec'd. Filed 13th, 1867.
No. 6. First and final account of John J. Gillespie, executor of Ann S. Ullington, dec'd. Filed May 20th, 1867.
No. 7. Account of Elvira A. Curry and Wm. E. Curry, executors of John F. Curry, dec'd. Filed May 21st, 1867.
No. 8. Final account of Susan A. Wolf, administratrix of Andrew Wolf, dec'd. Filed May 24th, 1867.
No. 9. Account of Wm. J. Snodgrass, administrator of James Snodgrass, dec'd. Filed May 28th, 1867.
No. 10. Account of S. Cuthbert, guardian of John H. and James B. Seeson. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 11. Final account of Bernard Young, executor of Thomas Allen, dec'd. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 12. Account of John Potter, executor of Rev. John W. Potter, dec'd. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 13. Account of Wm. J. Huffman, administrator of Lewis Huffman, Sr., dec'd. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 14. Account of Hugh Forrester and Jane Forrester, administrators of Hugh Forrester, dec'd. Filed June 1st, 1867.
No. 15. Final account of Abby Graham and S. S. Fergerson, administrators of Hugh Graham, dec'd. Filed June 3d, 1867.
No. 16. First and final account of Robert Adair, executor of Nancy Hornby, dec'd. Filed June 3d, 1867.
No. 17. First account of Anne Maria Zehnder, executrix of John C. Zehnder, dec'd. Filed June 3d, 1867.
No. 18. Final account of James Payne, settled by his administrator, late guardian of the minor children of A. and Andrew Acceson. Filed June 6th, 1867.
No. 19. Account of John Sickman, administrator of Jacob Sickman, deceased. Filed June 7th, 1867.
No. 20. Final account of Robert Wallace, late guardian of Anna Maria Miller. Filed June 11th, 1867.
No. 21. Final account of John H. Baum, administrator of John Roup, deceased. Filed June 11th, 1867.
No. 22. Account of Josiah Aber, acting executor of John Aber, deceased. Filed June 11th, 1867.
No. 23. Final account of Ellen Cowan, administratrix of Thomas Johnson, deceased. Filed June 11th, 1867.
No. 24. Account of John McMichael, executor of Dr. James Torrence, deceased. Filed June 12d, 1867.
No. 25. Account of Annie E. Kirkbride, administratrix of Thomas E. Kirkbride, deceased. Filed June 12d, 1867.
No. 26. Account of Peter Swirt, guardian of the minor children of John Meek, deceased. Filed June 12th, 1867.
No. 27. Final account of William H. Iverson, guardian of Elizabeth Mary Ann Iverson. Filed June 20th, 1867.
No. 28. First account of Alexander H. Burns, executor of Alexander Burns, deceased. Filed June 20th, 1867.
No. 29. Account of James Wallace, executor of Nancy Scrimser, deceased. Filed June 20th, 1867.
No. 30. Account of Wm. Neeld, guardian of John Neeld, II. Neeld and Emily Neeld, minor children of James Neeld, dec'd. Filed June 20th, 1867.
No. 31. Final account of Robt. B. Townsend, guardian of minor children of James O'Hara Scully, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 32. Account of Thomas S. Wilson, guardian of David C. Cook, minor son of Isaac M. Cook, dec'd. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 33. Account of H. L. Bollmeyer, guardian of Harriet Bollmeyer, minor child of Henry Bollmeyer, dec'd. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 34. Account of H. L. Bollman, guardian of Emma Bollmeyer, minor child of Henry Bollmeyer, dec'd. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 35. Account of H. L. Bollman, guardian of Agnes Bollmeyer, minor child of Henry Bollmeyer, dec'd. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 36. First and final account of Theresa Bollmeyer, executrix of Wm. Bollmeyer, dec'd. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 37. Account of John W. Morgan, administrator of Andrew Kaufman, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 38. Account of Wm. S. McKee and H. S. McKee, executors of Thomas McKee, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 39. Account of A. H. Millward and W. S. McKee, administrators of Wm. M. Kerr, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 40. First and final account of Sarah Connelly, administratrix of Wm. M. Edgar, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 41. Account of Malcom Hay, administrator of Michael O'Hara, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 42. Account of Wm. Wilson, executor of Matthew M. Wilson, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 43. Account of W. W. Watson, J. M'M. King, and J. H. Bolston, trustees and guardians of Lavinia Frances Mc Cully, minor child of Wm. McCully, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 44. Account of Mark W. Watson, administrator of Wm. McCully, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 45. Account of J. S. White, guardian of the minor heirs of Wm. Clark, deceased. Filed July 10th, 1867.
No. 46. Account of Margaretha Arensberg, administratrix of Ludwig Arensberg, deceased. Filed July 17th, 1867.
No. 47. Account of D. M. Evans, administrator cum testamento annexo of Thomas R. Holmes, deceased. Filed July 18th, 1867.
No. 48. Account of John H. Irwin and Charles Scott, executors of Margaret Scott and John Scott, deceased. Filed July 18th, 1867.
The "Original" and Final Account of G. G. Hawkins, guardian of John H. McMasters. Filed July 23d, 1867.
No. 50. Account of Wm. Wilson, executor of Robert Ashworth, deceased. Filed July 29th, 1867.
No. 51. First and final account of Frederick Rhodes and Richard Mc Cullough, executors of Rhodes and Richard Mc Cullough, dec'd. Filed July 30th, 1867.
No. 52. Second and final account of Robert Kirkwood. Filed July 22d, 1867.
No. 53. Final account of E. J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased. Filed August 1st, 1867.
No. 54. Account of Willard Leonard, executor of William Bennett, deceased. Filed August 1st, 1867.
No. 55. Account of T. B. Hamilton, Esq., administrator of William Bennett, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 56. First and partial account of R. D. Hunes and Jacob H. Waller, Esq., administrators cum testamento etnexo of Joseph Crawford, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 57. Final account of Alexander B. Riggs, administrator of Agnes Dunlap, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1

The Daily Commercial

PAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Strength of the Spanish Navy.

In view of the renewal of hostilities between Spain and the South American Republics, the following statement of the strength of the Spanish navy may not be uninteresting. The fleet consists at present of six iron-clads, (four in course of construction and nearly finished,) with 161 guns and 5,300 horse power; one screw corvette of 18 guns and 200 horse power; three sidewheel frigates with 47 guns and 1,500 horse power; eleven sidewheel corvettes with 61 guns and 2,840 horse power; twenty-six schooners with 68 guns and 2,620 horse power; besides a number of small gunboats in the Philippine islands, transports, school and storeships of a first-class order. These ships are commanded by one Captain General, five Lieutenant Generals, fifteen chiefs of Squadron, seventeen Brigadier Generals, forty-six line Captains of the first class, and eighty Captains of the second class, one hundred and ninety-six First Lieutenants, and proportionate number of lower grade officers and midshipmen. The total number of ships, according those in the Philippine Islands, and those in use by the coast survey, is one hundred and fifty-three. The merchant fleet of Spain consists of 4,740 craft of all sizes, measuring 611,597 tons, manned by 35,508 seamen, of which number 153 are steam vessels, with 11,675 horse power, measuring 42,100 tons. Besides the above mentioned vessels, there are 5,896 merchantmen of all kinds and sizes used for traffic measuring 21,138 tons, and 11,708 fishing crafts, with 42,640 tons. The vessels composing the fleet for the attack on Chile and Peru are commanded now by Brigadier General Gender Nunez, and are composed of the finest frigates, including the ironclad Numancia, in the Spanish navy. The general opinion here is, that no more engagements will take place in the Pacific, even if the fleet should return here once more.

Domestic Life in Kentucky in the Days of Slavery.

A correspondent writing from Kentucky describes as follows the domestic life there in the days of slavery:

Among the colored people may be found many men of wealth, intelligence, and undoubted mental and moral worth. Slavery was never as absolute in Kentucky as in other southern States, and the negroes were allowed many privileges. The reason of this will be manifested when we consider the close relation in which the Kentuckian lived with his slaves. He was fond of horses and the black hostler had his confidence; they discussed the merits and points of the horses together, the slave on such questions often proving more intelligent than his master; they bet their money and won or lost together, and were in a great many respects personal and confidential friends. The pretty yellow girls on the plantations were the master's concubines, and their children he would give to his friends, but seldom or never would sell. The most intelligent slaves were made servants in the family, and were generally treated with great consideration and kindness. Each young master had his black boy and every Miss her wailing girl. As is usually the case with he young, these body servants became great favorites, and master and boy, mistress and girl were fond of each other. In the love affairs of the young master the boy was his confidential agent and tried friend. He carried all master's love notes, and not only the answer, but Sam's report was looked for with more anxiety than the letter itself, for however formal the reply might be, Sam could tell how old mistress looked when he delivered the letter; whether Miss blushed and seemed agitated or not; what the servants said, and a thousand other things intensely interesting for lovers to know. Generally, the wily slave made love to he mistress's maid, and thus the private boughts almost of the young girl came to the knowledge of the master. If the match was opposed by cruel parents, Sam, somehow or other, nearly always managed to fall in love with a black girl on his master's sweetheart's plantation, and it was he who arranged the escape, and waited by the garden wall with the saddled horses for the eloping lovers.

What the boy was to the master, the young slave girl was to her mistress. She was consulted on all matters of importance, kept young mistress's secrets, told her what dress she looked prettiest in, which one her lover liked best, and what Sam told her her young master had said of her complexion, her hair, her eyes, her teeth and her foot. It was in the lap of he faithful slave the warm hearted Southern girl, when crossed in love or grieved with her over, laid her pretty head and cried as if her heart would break; and it was into the listening and sympathizing heart of the black all her griefs and troubles were poured. If young master or mistress went to school, the slave went too, and became for the time being servants in their boarding houses. If the young people traveled, the blacks went along and saw all they did. These body servants generally picked up a great deal of intelligence, learned to read and write, and are now the best informed colored men and women in Kentucky.

The fidelity of the slaves was often rewarded by the kindest of treatment and happiness for life. If the young people married, what else could they do than take their body servants, who had shared all their sorrows and joys, into their household?

The Little Raft Nonpareil.

A private letter from Southampton, just received, thus speaks of the gallant little raft Nonpareil:

"When the little American life-saving raft Nonpareil first made her appearance off this port, I was fortunate enough to board her, and have a very pleasant conversation with her gallant commander, Captain Mikes. We shortly afterward arrived up to port in gallant style, with all colors flying. After remaining here three days, the raft was so beset with people coming from all quarters to visit her and hold confabs with Captain Mikes and her crew, that I proposed that he should take her to Cowes, where he would be able to see all the great 'swells,' aquatic and otherwise, who would be there to take part in and witness the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

"The captain agreed to the proposition, but informed me, at the same time, that he could not get along without me, so I had to turn pilot for the time being and pilot the little vessel to Cowes. We had a good time there. Captain Mikes and his crew were invited on board the Royal yacht and Mr. White, a great lifeboat builder of Cowes, introduced them to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at their Club House, where they met with any quantity of the elite of England, and were most kindly and courteously received. We kept the tiny little raft around the Royal yachts, and all about the harbor of Cowes, which was alive with sailing vessels, gaily decked, of all descriptions, with his sitting on board.

"It need not be said that Captain Mikes is a great lion at Cowes, and the observed of all observers. The Queen will no doubt come down to inspect the Nonpareil, as she has intimated that she intended doing so. Thousands of people come to see the gallant little craft, and all express the greatest wonder how she ever managed to cross the Atlantic Ocean in safety—in fact, so great is the throng of vessels around her, filled with people, who are curiously inspecting her, that one can almost imagine that a great fair is being held upon the waters. The captain and crew are in a perfect state of health, and more than satisfied with the performance of their life-saving raft."

Monkeys for Waiters.

The Paris Exposition is to have another novelty, in fact, something more of a novelty than has yet been seen. There is a restaurant, the garcons of which are monkeys, or rather large baboons. "A Mr. Beckway, an American," says a Paris journal, "has spent many years in educating a number of baboons, four or five of he most intelligent of which he intends bringing to Paris, and installing in his proposed restaurant as garcons." The editor has seen these strange servants go through their exercises, of which he speaks as follows: "Each monkey carries upon his arm a napkin, and attached to the belt of his dress by a string are a number of blank cards, one of which the guest takes, and, after writing upon it his order, gives it to the garcon monkey, who carries it to the office, and presently returns with the first dish, which he places upon the table, keeping the while a most serio-comical face. The monkeys never mistake the rap upon the table. They perfectly understand it, and quietly obey it. Instead of the 'Voila, Monsieur,' they approach with grins and grimaces, and make, as they reach you, a sort of cackling noise. They are dressed in a fantastic costume, of which they seem very proud. Those not engaged are seated at one end of the room, and endeavor to make themselves agreeable by nods and winks to the ladies. The principal trouble of Mr. Beckway has been to teach his scholars to carry sweetmeats without eating them. Although he has now almost entirely got over the difficulty, the temptation often becomes too great for a monkey, and he devours the ice cream, cake, etc., which he should take to some lady or gentleman. A great advantage in these garcons is that they will never listen to your conversation, and that they have been raised in delightful ignorance of *pourboire*."

An Oregon Tradition.

It may come out that the Chinese not only invented gunpowder but discovered America. There is a story current along the coast that several generations ago an expedition of Indians from that part of the country now called Washington Territory, had paddled their way coastwise in a canoe as far as Portland, in Oregon, up through the ugly Columbia river, and that in progress forward, they met with, on the banks of the river, partially embedded in the mud, the somewhat broken remains of a Chinese junk. This astonished the Indians, who regarded themselves the sole lords of creation, while it afterwards excited the curiosity and spirit of inquiry of such few white men as were then in those distant and comparatively unknown regions of the earth. The finding of the Chinese junk is still a matter of tradition among the Indian tribes who inhabit those regions, and is freely spoken by the American and European population, and the conclusion come to is, that at some far off period of the world's existence, the Chinese—always an enterprising people—sent an expedition northwise, which became a prey to the pitiless storms that are so often to be encountered in the Columbia river. Certain it is, at all events, that the junk was found in the Columbia, and it is only reasonable to conclude that it came from China at some remote period of antiquity. Perhaps after all Johnny Chinaman may claim the credit of having discovered America.

Boo.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIZZINESS—HEADACHE—Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache, the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excesses—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable pills. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW MACKEREL.

160 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shore and Bay Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection, new, just landing and for sale by

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.)
25 bbls choice Porto Rico Sugars;
100 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 boxes Clarified Cuba Sugar;
40 " choice Rio Coffee;
100 bags good and prime Coffee;
100 " Old Government Java Coffee;
75 bbls Stuart's XXX Sugar;
75 bbls Lorimer Syrups;
50 bbls choice Golden Syrup;
50 bbls choice Demara Molasses;
50 hogsheads (choice) Molasses;
50 bbls Cuba (choice) Molasses;
25 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses.
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WM. MILLER,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Cor. Union St. and Diamond.
Teas,
Coffees,
Sugars,
Spices.
For the Better Accommodation of Our Customers we have added SUGARS and SPICES to our Stock.
FOR FRESH AND PURE GOODS
GO TO THE
Great American Tea Co.
SALESROOM,
Cor. Union St. and the Diamond,
MWF OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-eod

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
2,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.
R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 71 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Checkered Front,
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Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS,
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
FROM ECONOMY.
"Heilmann's" Pure White Wine Vinegar, new Spiced Salmon, in four pound cans; No. 1 Mackerel, very choice, in kits. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
340 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 200 LARGE LOTS in East Liberty, from the Negley Estate. MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 19th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Liberty, fronting on the Greensburg Pike and other wide streets, in the central part of East Liberty, advantageously located for business or residence, 200 large Lots belonging to the Negley Estate. The Greensburg Pike is 100 feet wide, and the lots are unusually large, being mostly 25 feet front and 115 feet in depth, extending through from street to street. Plans can be seen at Milwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, and at Mellon Bros. Lumber Yard thereon, at East Liberty Station. A free Excursion Train will leave the Union Depot, in Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, returning after sale. All are invited to attend, both ladies and gentlemen.
Terms made known at sale, and to be such as will accommodate purchasers.
THOMAS MELLON,
GEORGE G. NEGLEY,
Executors.
A. MILWAINE, Auc'r.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 92 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufacturing.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 3 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three sets of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address
E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.
NWF

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold.
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.
Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.
This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now an sufficient from, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 213 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the first through car train running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.
Means of the Company.
Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $48,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.
The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line, the bonds of the United States being of a subordinate class.
The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.
The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not proposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.
The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.
Prospects for Business.
The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,784.
The earnings are now increasing rapidly, and when the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business on the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.
Value and Security of the Bonds.
The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional security would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 547 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended; and 3340 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.
At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
Nine Per Cent.,
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.
Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, to whom pamphlets and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, on application. Those entitled will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
CITIZENS' " "
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers.
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REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.
100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most improved) to sell just received at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.

WILL OPEN
THIS WEEK.
One lot 10-4 Blankets,
AT $6 00, FORMERLY $8 75.
One lot 11-4 Blankets,
AT $7 25, FORMERLY $10 00.
One lot Red Flannel,
AT 35c. RECENTLY 50c.
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21 FIFTH ST.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS much less than cost.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKIRTING, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
A FULL LINE BUGLE TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
JET AND BOG WOOD JEWELRY.
FANS, BELTING, CORSETS, &c.
Wholesale Stock well assorted.
☞ CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to give us a call.
STOCK LARGE AND PROFITS SMALL.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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25 FIFTH STREET,
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Black and Col'd Dress Silks,
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The Washington Library Company,
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One Present worth $10,000.
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One Present worth $10,000.
One Present worth $5,000.
Two Presents worth $2,500 each.
And many other large presents, the whole amounting to
$300,000
For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application. Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a
Beautiful Steel-Plate Engraving,
WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE,
And also insures to the holder a
PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
Any person sending as ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents will receive immediately a Certificate of Stock, as above, with the Steel Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, to be under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the first through car train running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.
Means of the Company.
Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $48,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.
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To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. A. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to the proper authority, and having received the favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
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CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
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& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
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4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
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RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH CUTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
DRESS GOODS,
GRENADINES,
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GOODS FOR SUITS.
LACE MANTLES,
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FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
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STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
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TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
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NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
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MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM,
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
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WM. B. SCAIFE,
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
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BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
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THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8 A. to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and T eas.
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DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
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SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice. Sales Room, Tailor's Shears Ground at 1 Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. If

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Third Day of the Trial of Johnson, the Alleged Counterfeiter--More Detectives Sworn--The Case not yet Concluded.

The United States District Court met at the usual hour on Saturday, Judge McCandless on the bench.

The trial of Wm. Johnson, of Blair county, indicted for selling counterfeit money, was resumed: and has not yet been concluded. The case already presents many interesting features, and, judging from appearances, more will be brought out before the trial is concluded.

The cross examination of Benjamin Butts, the detective who was on the stand at the adjournment of the court on Friday afternoon, was resumed. His testimony was as follows: On the 9th of January last reported to Mr. Franklin $580 of counterfeit money claimed to have been purchased of Stewart and Cooper: paid $42 per hundred for it; received the money to pay for it from Franklin; thinks he received $200 from him; paid myself out of $118 to Stewart and Cooper; left Philadelphia the night of the 11th of January; went to Jefferson county; returned to Philadelphia the 11th of February; think there was a term of the United States Court at that time; the court opened after I returned; was not desirous of having the case of Stewart and Cooper continued from February to May; told Franklin if he thought I could accomplish anything by doing so I would act under his instructions; thought other parties could not be caught if the case was tried then, as there were other parties implicated who would know me; received $100 more or less in February from Franklin to purchase counterfeit money; this was in addition to what I had received: this counterfeit money was bought from Frank Murray or Harry Brady. Murray was not tried: there was such a man in Philadelphia; applied to Franklin for money but did not get it; some time along there believe he gave me $50 to make some purchases; Lacock and I bought of Harry two twenty dollar bills, and Lacock bought $12 50 in counterfeit fractional fifty cent notes; became acquainted with Brady in Philadelphia I think about the middle of March; was then engaged in an "operative;" during that time made report of five men; none of them were convicted; I am not under arrest for passing counterfeit money; was arrested and charged with stealing mules about the 15th of May; was charged with passing two counterfeit twenty dollar bills; did not apply to Franklin to go my bail at the hearing: Mr. Franklin was sent for and I believe he went my bail; Mr. Franklin gave me at one time one United States $50 bill, and one $20 bill of the same sort, also two other $20 counterfeit bills.

Question—Did Mr. Franklin give you the bills to be returned and accounted for?

Answer—Cannot swear positively whether they were to be accounted for or not; this was on the 10th; the purpose of the money was not stated; don't know that the Government furnished "operatives" with counterfeit money; think the circular of instruction says it does not; did not return it to Mr. Franklin; $113 of the money with $40 of good money was taken from my room, and I reported that to Washington; was stolen at the Gibbons House, room 17; think it was on the 23d of March—some month along there.

The witness was asked how he remembered the other circumstances and dates so well, and not this. He replied that in the other case, on the 29th, he visited Franklin's house, and Franklin threatened the presence of Hutchinson, to take his life; remembered this circumstance because he considered it more important than being robbed. Then described a transaction between himself and several other detectives, among them a man named Cunning, which he thought was brought about by Col. Wood for the purpose of testing their honesty.

The counsel for the defense objected to the further cross-examination, remarking that the prosecution had failed to make much out of the witness, to which the District Attorney replied that he had never seen a more indecent appearance in a court room. Don't know where "Ned" Daniels lives; am acquainted with him; he was seeking an appointment such as I had; have been in Philadelphia; left Philadelphia; Daniels said he would not believe him (Franklin) under oath; his assistants, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hoye and, I think, Mr. Lacock and the members of the "Forty Thieves" (refusing to say so; never heard any of them say anything good of him; happened to be talking I think at Altoona, and I believe Mr. Criswell heard me; it was in July last; was at Altoona; Mr. Hutchinson subpœnaed me; was subpœnaed in a conversation which occurred at Wood's Exchange; wrote to Mr. Hague that I thought I could make a point by going to New York; he sent me a free pass; told him in a letter that I knew something about a party of thieves that wanted me to come on from Philadelphia with them; was in Pittsburgh nearly two weeks in all; was here three or four times; was at Altoona three or four days trying to get work.

Thomas F. Hoye, Detective, was sworn: Reside in Philadelphia; have been acquainted with Mr. Franklin personally for two years; by reputation teu; his character for truth and veracity in the city where he resides is bad; from my knowledge of his character for truth and veracity would not believe him under oath; have told me on the first Saturday in July, in Philadelphia, that for the Johnson case he had a "bully" man that would swear a man's life away if necessary; he told me if he was successful in that case he would be re-instated in the office from which he had been turned out; he first showed me the account of the counterfeit arrest; I then broached the subject of money which he owed me for work done in the secret service, which I told him according to his own statement amounted to $400; and if he gained the suit at Pittsburgh at the next term of Court he could pay me; asked him what if he lost it, and he said there was not a particle of danger of his losing it, as he had a man capable of swearing a man's life away if necessary; he told me that if he was re-instated he would like to have me "operate" with him; never saw Mr. McAteer to my knowledge; have been on Mr. Lindsay in Philadelphia.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length, and gave an account of his operations since he had been in the employment of business: he said Mr. Franklin had never paid him only nine dollars.

B. T. Hutchison, Detective, sworn.—Have known Mr. Franklin since January, 1866, was employed as his assistant as a detective; did not go to Mr. Franklin as a friend of Johnson's and offer a sum of money from Johnson to stop his prosecution; had not seen Johnson since January, 1866; was employed by Franklin & company with McAteer, to hunt this matter up and make a case of it; was not employed by Franklin to make this case against Johnston; I saw this money Franklin alleged he got from Johnson, it was not in an envelope; when I saw it it was in his Secretary—no envelope was there; Franklin often took the slips of paper off the packages and put them on again; Franklin told me that he and McAteer were "chunk full of rum," and had been gambling while at Altoona; saw him take out four or five pieces of Johnson's money; the ones he took from the package were not writing; had no key; boarded in Philadelphia at the Gibbons House; Butts did also; my family is not in Philadelphia. The witness here proceeded to corroborate the testimony of previous witnesses relative to the Stewart and Cooper case in Philadelphia.

Franklin told me about the 15th of April about having the counterfeit money of Johnson's; showed me the money, stopped in Altoona on my way here; stopped at the Exchange in Altoona all night; think the house is kept by Wood; do not know that Johnson was connected with it; never came to Mr. Franklin and made any offer either from Mr. Johnson or any one else to settle this case; never spoke to Mrs. Franklin about the case; know Mr. Prettyman; never said in Prettyman's presence that Franklin was a d—d fool for not making money out of the Johnson case; never wanted Franklin to let me go down to Altoona and fix up this case; did not say to anyone that Franklin had treated me d—d badly, and would give me no chance; did not say to Prettyman that were it not for that d—d fool Franklin you could make $5,000 out of Johnson; never reported Johnson's case to Washington; never reported Johnson's case that Johnson was an old counterfeiter; had no conversation with Prettyman on this case; it might have been talked over in my presence, never told Franklin that some man had been bought up by Johnson and started in business in order to keep him from informing on him; witness described the desk in Mr. Franklin's house; have not engineered this case; was in Altoona on the 23d of February, and was subpœned there, and also asked to serve subpœnas on the other witnesses in Philadelphia; was sent for by Wood or Johnson; don't know which; my expenses were paid; got no money at Altoona; none delivered in Philadelphia; Daniels said he would not believe him (Franklin) under oath; his assistants, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Hoye and, I think, Mr. Lacock and the members of the "Forty Thieves" (refusing to say so; never heard any of them say anything good of him; happened to be talking I think at Altoona, and I believe Mr. Criswell heard me; it was in July last; was at Altoona; Mr. Hutchinson subpœnaed me; was subpœnaed in a conversation which occurred at Wood's Exchange; wrote to Mr. Hague that I thought I could make a point by going to New York; he sent me a free pass; told him in a letter that I knew something about a party of thieves that wanted me to come on from Philadelphia with them; was in Pittsburgh nearly two weeks in all; was here three or four times; was at Altoona three or four days trying to get work.

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FIELD SPORTS.

The Allegheny Club at Detroit--They Defeat the Champions of Canada--Match Games at Wilkinsburg and in Centre County.

The Allegheny Base Ball Club of Allegheny City, which visited Detroit, Michigan, for the purpose of participating in the Base Ball Tournament, played a game on Thursday last with the Young Canadians, of Woodstock, Canada, the Champion Club of that country.

The uniform of the Alleghenys consists of a white cap with blue star, white flannel shirt trimmed with light blue, blue cuffs, and a large A in Roman text in the breast, grey pants and white belt. That of the Young Canadians is a red and white cap, spotted flannel shirt, black pants, and white patent-leather belt.

In the second inning Medgely of the Young Canadians, made a beautiful catch at centre field, after a long run for it. On the third inning Rhinehart made a terrible hit to right field, thus securing for him a clean home run. In the fifth inning, Nichol made a splendid foul catch, and was heartily applauded by the spectators. In the sixth inning, Lynch made a foul catch on the fly worthy of especial notice. The ball went up very high and very far back. He ran quickly after it, and turning suddenly to catch it, the ball struck him on the neck, when he put his hand up and held it there. On the seventh inning Pratt made a splendid fly catch. In the eighth inning Elkins made the best one-handed catch of the game, and received four hearty rounds of applause. He received his honors very graciously, taking off his cap and bowing to the crowd. The following is the score:

ALLEGHENYS.	O.	B.	YOUNG CANADIANS.	O.	B.
Ralston, 2 b	1	5	Pascoe, c	1	4
Still, 1 b	2	5	McGuinney, 1 b	2	3
Nichol, 1 b	2	3	Clyde, p	2	5
Caruthers, ss	2	4	Edwards, 2 b	1	4
Rhinehart, c	2	3	R. Douglass, cf	2	4
Gerity, 3 b	2	3	Midgeley, r f	2	3
Pratt, p	1	4	Wilson, 3 b	2	3
Elkins, r f	1	4	Hill, ss	2	3
Lynch, c f	1	3	D. Douglass, 1 b	2	3
	24	55		27	39

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Alleghenys	2	8	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	24
Canadians	2	0	5	6	1	10	1	2	7	35

Passed Balls—Alleghenys, 19; Young Canadians, 6. Called Balls—Alleghenys, 67; Young Canadians, 72. Fly Catches made—5 for each Club. Struck Out—Young Canadians, 5. Run Out between Base—Young Canadians, 5. Foul Balls Struck—Alleghenys, 10; Young Canadians, 26.

Umpire—Mr. Loughs, of the — Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Pentland and Hutchinson.

Time of Game—2 hours and 40minutes.

GAME IN CENTRE COUNTY.

A friendly game of base ball was played on the grounds of the Agricultural College, in Centre county, on the 14th inst., between the Regulators and Collegiate clubs, with the following result:

REGULATORS.	O.	B.	COLLEGIATE.	O.	B.
Austin, c f	2	3	Shackenose, 1st b	0	2
Kelton F., s s	2	3	McGinney, 3 b	2	3
Brigham, 3 b	2	3	Eldred, p	1	3
Hall, p	2	3	Hughes, 2 b	2	3
Scott W., 1 st b	1	4	Heister, c	2	3
Meek, c	2	3	Seabrook, r f	2	3
Blanchard, 2 b	2	3	Longacker, c f	1	4
Scott T., r f	2	3	Harris, s s	2	3
Hutchinson, 1 b	1	4	Cram, 2 b	2	3
	15	29		15	18

Fly Catches—Stones 1; Blanchard 1; Hutchinson 1; Kelton 3. Left on Bases—Regulators 4; Collegiate 4. Struck Out—Regulators 1; Collegiate 1. Stones 1; Hutchinson 1—for C. Missed Flies—Scott W., 1; Stones 1; Hutchinson 1—for R. Hughes 1—for C. Umpire—Mr. Reed, of Bellefonte. Scorers—For R., H. C. Moore For C., E. E. Provost.

MATCH GAME AT WILKINSBURG.

A match game of base ball was played at Wilkinsburg, on Saturday afternoon, between the Anchor Base Ball Club, of Swissvale, and the Eckford, of Wilkinsburg, resulting in an easy victory for the former. The following is the score:

ANCHOR.	O.	B.	ECKFORD.	O.	B.
Morrison, c	4	6	Reece, c	1	7
Broomer, 1st b	3	6	Woodwell, 1st b	4	5
C. C. Haven, c f	5	8	Macfarlane, r f	1	4
J. J. Nat'l, ss	5	6	Hunter, p	1	4
J. S. McKelvy, 2d b	3	6	Scott, 2d b	1	4
Anderson, 3 b	3	6	Dippold, c f	1	4
J. W. McKelvy, 3d b	3	5	Burgess, 3d b	1	2
J. W. Haven, p	3	6	McWilliams, s s	2	3
R. W. Haven, r f	3	5	Coulter, c	0	2
Total	37	60	Total	17	40

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Anchor	7	9	11	4	5	4	11	6		57
Eckford	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1		7

Errors—Anchor, 12; Eckford, 4. Left on Bases—Anchor, 3; Eckford, 11.

Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Umpire—W. Myers, of Mutual base ball club. East Liberty.

Scorers—R. McKelvy, for Anchor; J. Singer, for Eckford.

HONOR TO THE ALLEGHENY CLUB.

We learn by telegraph that the Allegheny Club, of Allegheny city, has been awarded the second prize of the first class clubs, at the Base Ball Tournament at Detroit. The playing of this club during the tournament was excellent, and this recognition of the skill and prowess of its members cannot but be highly satisfactory to them.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

The Recent Burning of Pollocks' Flouring Mill.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NORTH STAR, PA., August 17, 1867.

There are so many rumors in circulation in regard to the burning of the large flouring mill belonging to N. H. B. Pollock, Robinson township, Washington county, Pa., that I have no doubt Mr. Pollock's city friends and others, will be glad to know the facts, and as I am informed direct from Mr. Pollock, my statements may be relied on as perfectly correct. On the night of the 5th inst., between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, Mr. Pollock was awakened by the light of his burning mill, which fire seemed to originate in the buckwheat bolt, which was located in the southeast corner of the mill, but when discovered had progressed into the second and prolonged into the third story of the mill. Pollock immediately gave the alarm, and being in a thickly settled community, the neighbors to the number of perhaps one dozen, were soon at the scene of the disaster, and by prompt and vigorous efforts succeeded in saving his valuable dwelling house, which was within about thirty yards of the mill. The mill building seems to be totally destroyed. The mill belongs to the property to the amount of $5,000, which sum was equally divided between the Cumberland Valley and the Columbia Mutual insurance companies. There can be no doubt as to the origin of the mill being the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire of any kind in the mill from the Saturday previous to the burning of the building. The burning of the flouring mill is one of the most vicious acts of incendiarism, as it is not only a loss to Mr. Pollock but also to a vast community in the vicinity.

R. C.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

Camp Meetings.

MCKEESPORT GROUNDS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP GROUNDS, near McKeesport, August 18, 1867.

The services on Friday evening brought together a very large congregation, who listened with marked attention and deep sentiment to a sermon from Rev. L. McGuire—a sermon that was well adapted to the occasion. After the services had closed at the stand, the congregation repaired to the large and commodious prayer-meeting-tent, where singing, prayer, and exhortations continued until the hour of closing. One seeker of religion was at the altar.

Saturday was a most beautiful day, and while the bright rays of the sun came streaming down through the branches of the trees, the hearts of God's people were cheered and encouraged to look for more of the healing rays of the Son of Righteousness. At eight o'clock a sermon was preached by Rev. N. G. Miller, one of the promising young men of the Pittsburgh Conference. Rev. Wesley Smith preached at 10 o'clock in his peculiar style, and in a way that sent home truths into nearly every conceivable thing, and uttered some things concerning backsliding, which, in the opinion of many, if not all, calculated to give the people a very exalted opinion of Methodism.

In the evening Rev. J. S. Hays occupied the pulpit, and had for his subject, "Whom we preach." It was an earnest, pointed and timely discourse, and was followed with a prayer meeting at the stand and tents. During the evening several seekers signified themselves as seekers, and some professed conversion.

Sunday morning witnessed a vast assembly of people. At eight o'clock, Rev. Joseph Hollingshead preached on the "Mystery of Godliness." The sermon was characterized by the spirit of the Gospel, by its clear, logical truths. By ten o'clock the congregation numbered thousands, and were addressed by Rev. A. J. Eudsley, whose theme was "The Gospel Feast." The manner in which it was prepared, its fullness, its freeness, and its abundance, the speaker had the most wrapt attention from first to last. At two o'clock, Rev. H. S. Chapman preached on "The Union of Mercy and Truth in Christ Jesus, our Lord." Unfortunate as was the hour, the people evinced a deep interest in the Gospel feast by Isaiah—the manner in which it was provided, its sumptuousness, its freeness and its fullness. At four o'clock, an excellent sermon was delivered by Rev. J. J. Jones, of Connellsville, and in the evening at seven and-a-half o'clock a discourse was delivered by Rev. B. L. Miller, of Birmingham, which was listened to attentively.

The meeting to-day was the largest ever held on the camp ground, it being estimated that about four thousand persons were present. The train to Pittsburgh, which left in the evening, carried twenty car loads of persons from the grounds. The camp meeting will close on Wednesday evening next.

ALPHA.

ENON VALLEY GROUNDS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP GROUND, ENON VALLEY, FRIDAY EVENING, August 16, 1867.

The camp meeting for the Allegheny District, Pittsburgh Conference, M. E. Church, commenced on yesterday, 15th inst., on the ground occupied for that purpose last year. It is situated about one and a-half miles from Enon Valley Station, and is reached by means of hacks and other conveyances over a good road at the cost of that constant quantity, "a quarter."

When we reached the ground, the "noise" of the hammer and axe were making "the wild woods ring," and the tents were going up with amazing rapidity, so that before the time of evening service some thirty tents were up and occupied.

In the afternoon the preachers began to come in, and at 7½ P. M. services began with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Kinnear, who pressed upon the attention of the people the necessity of paying their "vows unto the Lord who would deliver them out of trouble." The congregation was large and attentive. This morning the services at 8½ o'clock were conducted by Rev. G. D. Kinnear, who pressed upon the attention of the people the necessity of paying their vows unto the Lord who would deliver them out of trouble." The congregation was large and attentive. This morning the services at 8½ o'clock were conducted by Rev. J. Monroe, at 9 A. M. by Rev. R. Morrow, the person presented herself at the altar for the prayers of the church.

The meeting promises to be a very good one. There are now nearly forty tents on the ground, and quite a number of preachers, among them Dr. Williams, Revs. R. J. White, Sawhill, Huston, McIlvjar, Stover, Kerr, Palms and Higgins.

Senator Graham is here with a tent, and we note that New Brighton, Bridgewater, Freedom, Sewickleyville, Columbiana and the circuits adjoining are represented.

The attendance for the time is large and increasing with every train, so that crowds are likely to worship here for the next few days.

VIDEBO.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the First German Lutheran Church, on High street, between Wylie and Penns sylvania avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. A platform had been erected on the northern side of the building which was handsomely decked with evergreens and from which the addresses were delivered. Rev. J. A. F. Mueller, pastor of the church, and Rev. Hertzberg, of Birmingham, spoke in German, and Rev. H. W. Roth in English. The exercises were very interesting, and a large concourse of people were present. The building will cost $60,0000, and will, when completed, be an ornament to that portion of the city. A large and commodious building, to be used for the purposes of a school house, has already been erected on the eastern side of the lot. The congregation numbers five hundred families.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

THE LATE ALLEGHENY AFFRAY.—Mention was made in Saturday's issue of an affray which occurred in Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon, in which Thomas Hughes and Louis Foquette figured conspicuously. Persons who witnessed the difficulty and are entirely uninterested in the matter, state that Hughes endeavored to avoid the fight, and told Foquette he was under bonds to keep the peace and did not want to be engaged in any difficulty, and that it was not until he had been struck that he lost his self control.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—A new church edifice is being built in McKeesport by the Baptist congregation of that place, which is rapidly approaching completion. The building is built of press brick, two stories in height, and will be quite commodious. It will present a handsome appearance when finished.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Republican County Executive Committee will meet this morning at ten o'clock, at Alderman Sutherland's office.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

A Gentleman Blind for Two Years Sight Restored Within Two Weeks.

DR. ABORN, No. 184 Smithfield street—Dear Sir: For the benefit of all persons suffering from diseases of the eye, I beg leave to hand you the following sworn statement of facts bearing upon my case, and trust you may give it the publicity it deserves, as it may prove of vast service to many who are now suffering as I have done:

Last July two years, my eyes became diseased from granulated lids, which produced a painful disease of the cornea, and totally destroyed the sight of my left eye, and was fast weakening and destroying the vision of the right one. I could hardly see to walk, and suffered the most excruciating torment and pain. In vain hope of cure I visited Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of the distinguished surgeons in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Hospital where I remained, at a cost of some four hundred dollars, for the period of several months. The treatment received previously was terrible severe, subjecting my eyes to cauterization, blistering, and other painful indictions, and at the Hospital, although the system was mild, it failed to have any beneficial effect towards curing me. I also underwent very severe treatment at the hands of amateur surgeons, each of whom had different applications and eye waters to recommend, till despairing ever to be cured, I had lost all hope of ever being able again to see. Being referred to Dr. Aborn, by a gentleman under his treatment, I resolved to place myself under his charge. Two weeks ago I visited his office, made known my case, and received his treatment, which was mild to an extreme degree. To-day my eyes are fully restored to usefulness. I have regained my sight, and can see to read type of the smallest character without difficulty. The return of the vision is complete, and was accomplished in but two weeks' time, and while daily thankful to Dr. Aborn, I cheerfully recommend him to all persons suffering with diseases of the eye.

SAMUEL M. ADAIR,

No. 4 Fayette street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed this 14th day of August, 1867.

S. M. MCMASTERS, Alderman.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 184 Smithfield street.

The Allegheny Poor Farm Divided into 500 Lots, at Auction.

The Directors of the poor, in accordance with a recent act of Assembly, and resolution of Councils of the city of Allegheny, will sell by auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, September 4th, at 10 o'clock, a large portion of said farm, which has been surveyed and laid out in streets, alleys and building and garden lots, varying from 24 feet front and 130 feet depth, to 8 acres each. This delightful property is eligibly situated on the Butler plankroad and Western Pennsylvania Railroad, by which both are seven trains daily, all of which stop at these premises, fare five cents.

A splendid opportunity is here presented to the mechanic, manufacturer and capitalist to secure lucrative investments and desirable homes.

The ground is the richest in the market, is on the city lines, and combines city and country advantages in an eminent degree.

Plans of the lots and auction tickets will be furnished to the public in a few days. Terms one-third cash, balance in five years.

Special public attention is invited to this extraordinary large and attractive sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

JOHN NICHOLSON, ESQ., an old resident of Pittsburgh, testifies as follows: For thirty years I have been afflicted with deafness, accompanied by an unpleasant buzzing sound in my ears. Dr. Aborn has relieved all this unpleasant sensations, and improved my hearing, by a course of treatment of one month's duration, and I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Aborn as a gentleman in his business transactions, and a physician and surgeon of the highest scientific attainments.

JOHN NICHOLSON,

National Hotel, Pittsburgh.

August 15, 1867.

Dr. Aborn's office is at No. 134 Smithfield street.

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GOING! GOING! GONE!!—Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, to neglect dispose of it, and by so doing, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with Sozodont.

MWFS

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

"Her hair is long as barn weaves down to her heel, It sweeps the sidewalk as she walks, and is the envy of Dyes with his morning flight."

The only kind of hair preparation ever used by the beautiful Hyperion Fluid. Its daily kind necessary for a modern belle if she will use "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" upon the first appearance of the hateful grey. The Restorative removes dandruff, keeps the hair soft and beautiful, prevents baldness and keeps up a healthy action in the roots. It is the finest toilet article known and every body should use it.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

TEN ACRE LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock, two ten acre lots in Ross township, near Fredericktown, on the Perrysville plankroad. Plans can be seen at the auction rooms each. Buyers conveyed to the sale. For particulars apply at the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

E. S. ABORN, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, and Physician for diseases of the Chest, embracing Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Diseases of the Eye, Catarrh of the Head, Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, and all diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus. Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Medical books for the people by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE Instantly. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 557 Liberty street.

"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

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TEACHERS ELECTED.—The trustees of the Shadyside College and Seminary have chosen the following teachers for the institution: Prof. H. J. Gourley, Principal; Assistants—Miss Young, of the Third Ward Public Schools, of this city, and Miss Ward, of the Fourth Ward Schools. The selection is a good one, and if the parties accept the positions, the patrons of the institution may rely upon receiving full satisfaction.

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"PATHWAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS."—This is the title of a medical book for the people. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

MANAGER WANTED.—A practical iron worker, capable of taking the management of a rolling mill, with a small capital, is wanted to take charge of a new mill. See card in "Wanted" department, first page.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Painters, carpenters and upholsterers are hard at work preparing for the opening of the fall season next Saturday evening. The following ladies and gentlemen compose the new company: Ladies—Miss Virginia Howard, leading lady; Mrs. W. B. Laurens, juveniles; Mrs. Mark Bates, soubrettes; Mrs. Julia Sylvester, first old woman; Miss Emma Sallisbury, second chambermaids and boys; Mrs. G. P. Salisbury, second old woman; Miss Mary Howard, Mrs. J. M. Cook, Mrs. Hartel, Miss Thompson, Miss Edmunds. Gentlemen—Mark Bates, leading man; J. A. Crossen, juveniles; W. B. Laurens, heavy; Harry Hotto, low comedian; T. R. Hann, stage manager and first old man; John Germon, prompter; A. H. Sheldon, second comedy; Harry Levison, Walking gents; J. M. Cook, second heavy; J. M. Charles, B. S. Hodges, Green Germon. J. E. Hartel, leader of orcestra; Arthur Palmer, scenic artist. Charles Crosby, machinist; W. Garland, property man.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—It is rumored that the popular manager Fred Aims is negotiating for a lease of the old theater, for the purpose of providing a first-class variety entertainment.

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Washington County Court.

Sheriff Smith, of Washington county, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of removing five prisoners in the County Jail to Washington for trial. The names of the offenders are: John Bird and Thomas Whittaker, indicted for the murder of David Sproul; Robert Mathews, charged with having robbed the Canonsburg Savings Bank; John Clawson, for cattle stealing, and Wm. Evans, for assault and battery. The basement of the new jail has been finished and three cells in the female department constructed, which have been fitted up for the reception of the prisoners until their trial. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened at two o'clock this afternoon, and the trial of Bird and Whittaker will in all commence to-morrow morning. The case will be an interesting one, and the trial will probably consume two or three days.

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LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the First German Lutheran Church, on High street, between Wylie and Penns sylvania avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. A platform had been erected on the northern side of the building which was handsomely decked with evergreens and from which the addresses were delivered. Rev. J. A. F. Mueller, pastor of the church, and Rev. Hertzberg, of Birmingham, spoke in German, and Rev. H. W. Roth in English. The exercises were very interesting, and a large concourse of people were present. The building will cost $60,0000, and will, when completed, be an ornament to that portion of the city. A large and commodious building, to be used for the purposes of a school house, has already been erected on the eastern side of the lot. The congregation numbers five hundred families.

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Ladies

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virt